

THE FIEND'S FROLICS.

Heavy Fires in Philadelphia and New York.

USUAL RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Swearing at Halifax—The Oregon Senatorship—Russell Sage in the Police Court.

Horrible Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21.—Fire broke out between 6 and 7 o'clock this morning in the house of John Aeking, No. 1339 Pine street. The flames made rapid progress. Three dwellings were destroyed. The occupants of King's residence fled in the upper stories were rescued by the heat and smoke only to discover the usual means of egress cut off. They ran to the windows and most of them jumped out. King appeared at a fourth story window and was seen to make an effort to jump, but was overcome by the heat and fell back into the flames. Three people who jumped to the ground, two female servants and a sister of Mrs. King, also lost their lives. Mrs. King appeared at a window crying for help. A mattress was held by firemen and she was told to drop her baby first and then jump herself. She did so and received severe but not dangerous injuries. The baby was killed.

The body of Mrs. Hamilton, sister of Mrs. King, was recovered. Four people in all were killed. The Kings were among the most fashionable and popular people of the city.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21.—There was a fire early this morning in the four story brick building, No. 34 Market street, occupied on the first floor by Ruth, Bennett & Co., dealers in china and glassware. The two upper floors were occupied by Joseph L. Meary & Co., boot and shoe commission merchants. The stocks of both firms were destroyed. The stock of Ruth, Bennett & Co. was valued at \$35,000. The flames then spread to the paper warehouse of S. A. Rudolph, Sons & Co., the contents of which were destroyed, and the fire extended to the building No. 58 Market street, the upper floors of which were damaged, the floor and basement were occupied by Lippincott, Sons & Co., auctioneers. Total loss on buildings and stocks estimated at \$125,000.

CHAPPAQUA, New York, February 21.—Chappaqua Mountain Institute was burned at 3 this morning. The seventy-five scholars were all safely removed, although there were some narrow escapes. Many children, the smoke and flames upon the frozen, snow-covered ground, in their night clothes, bare footed and partly naked. Neighbors were soon at the scene, and the half frozen children were cared for. The Institute was started sixteen years ago as a Quaker school for boys and girls.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., February 21.—At 3 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the livery stable of Bailey & Bunting, situated in the rear of Main street. It gained such headway that three occupants of the stable office barely escaped with their lives; while a fourth, El. Bowley, was burned to death. The fire spread to a large wooden block on Church street, occupied by several small shops, and several tenements, and beyond the control of the firemen. The fire spread from Church street north to Main street. Some merchants saved their goods, but most lost everything. Central Block, a large four story brick, was also destroyed. Loss, \$200,000; insurance, \$125,000.

Railroad Accidents.

CINCINNATI, February 21.—The St. Louis express train due here this morning ran into the rear car of the commuters' train, waiting on a side track at Delhi, twelve miles from the city, injuring some fifteen passengers, all suburban residents of Cincinnati. The cause of the accident was an open switch, but why it was open is not clearly explained. Several of the injured received serious wounds. Not far from the same time another accident happened on the line road at Lockland station, thirteen miles north of the city. The New York express train was approaching the city, and had just passed Lockland, when it ran over a broken rail. Two sleepers and the rear passenger coach were thrown from the track. No one was killed so far as known, and only two are reported seriously injured. Quite a number of others were more or less bruised.

UTICA, N. Y., February 21.—At 3 a. m., today, a passenger train bound west on the West Shore road ran into a freight train at Canajoharie. Three locomotives were smashed, the engineer and fireman were instantly killed, and others severely injured. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., February 21.—An accident occurred this morning on the Lake Erie & Western railway, near Arcanaworth. Several passengers were drenched. The passengers were more or less injured and taken to Bloomington.

THE PASSENGERS rights on the B. & O. train are not subjected to such interpretation as a swell train man may pay by the size of the fee dropped into his hand, and on an inauguration ticket, without a nickel, demanded over and above it the B. & O. passenger reaches Washington hours quicker than it had gone via other lines, and had to hunt a cheap hotel to even up the expenses of the trip.

People are going to the capital of the nation to witness the inauguration of a President of the United States—not going to a court of royalty to behold the crowning of a king. It is the great American privilege to go as one pleases, and not have to stand around and wait the pleasure of anybody as to the train to depart in. At the B. & O. depot, it is needless to remark, the great American custom is still in vogue.

The Oregon Senatorship.

SALT LAKE, Oregon, February 21.—Both houses were called to order at 10 o'clock. All Democratic seats were vacant. Nearly all have left by the early morning train. In each house there was more than half the membership, but not the two-thirds required by the State constitution for a quorum for the transaction of legislative business. Both houses took recess until 11:45. As viewed by the Republicans, the legal status of the situation is clear. The President of the Senate at 12 o'clock has but to announce that the constitutional hour for the joint convention having arrived, the Senate will proceed to the hall of the House, when more than half the members being present, so required by the national law, balloting may proceed in regular and legal form. There is, however, strong opposition to this plan, though no question as to the legal authority for it. The Republican minority will probably decline to enter the joint convention unless the majority candidate will withdraw.

Here is the complete story of the mixed up affair. At 11 o'clock last night the joint convention adjourned. Immediately afterwards both houses extended the previous resolution to adjourn the Legislature sine die at 12 o'clock last night. Both houses adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock and met in joint convention at noon with no results and adjourned till 4 o'clock. At 3 p. m. a caucus of Republicans was held and was addressed by Hirsch, who said he would stand by the party whatever be the result of the contest. The vote for the caucus was for ex-Senator H. W. Corbett, 28 to 19, but when the joint convention met at 4 o'clock enough members opposed to Corbett, staid away to break the quorum. The convention resolved that both houses adjourn sine die. The Oregon Legislature of 1885 is a thing of the past and there is no Senator to succeed Slater.

The unexpected result of last night's work in the Legislature and the failure today to accomplish what a forty days' session could not effect, has created profound feeling and much regret among Republicans of this city, which is the stronghold of the party, in the State, and a corresponding jubilant feeling among Democrats. Leading Republicans express deep humiliation that factional spirit should have obtained the mastery over party loyalty, and perhaps lose to the party control of the upper house of Congress. So intense is this spirit that it is already common talk among Democrats and Republicans alike that the next Legislature will be Democratic. The principal cause of the failure to elect was the bitter feeling on the part of ten Williamette Valley members against the city of Portland and consequently against any man who lived there. From 8 o'clock last night up to 4 o'clock this afternoon Hirsch and his friends used every effort to swing his support over to some other candidate that would be acceptable to the opposition minority, but no man could be found in the State on whom the majority and minority factions could unite and the representation in the United States Senate was surrendered from fatigue and disgust. There is a good deal of talk to-night around the hotels and clubs about the power of the Governor to appoint. This is the second time in the history of the State that the Legislature adjourned without electing a Senator. The very first Legislature after Oregon was admitted as a State, March, 1859, refused to return Delagah Smith who had been appointed Senator; the Governor held that he had authority to appoint and the State was represented from 1859 to 1861 by Senator Joseph Lane alone. Good lawyers here hold the opinion that the Governor may appoint and base their opinion on the case of Charles H. Bell, of New Hampshire, who was admitted to the United States Senate in April, 1879, though Bell's case is not entirely analogous to this. In no event can a Senator be sent from this State in time to take his seat at the opening of the executive session.

Swearing at Halifax.

HALIFAX, February 21.—At a meeting of the Short Line railway committee of the City Council and Chamber of Commerce strong resolutions were passed blaming the Dominion government for giving virtual aid to the Canadian Pacific railway company to extend their line to Portland for a winter terminus. The resolution set forth that the Canadian Pacific railway is a great national highway, built by national funds, and therefore should be so constructed as to bring wealth not to people of a foreign country, but to tax-payers of Canada who built it. The winter terminus should be on the Canadian seaboard.

"Kucha-Palpa."

Quick, complete cure, all Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, Scalding, Irritation, Stone, Gravel, Catarrh of the bladder. S. L. Druggists.

WHEN the B. & O. announced its rates for the inauguration, it meant that the tickets should be good on all trains. It is the only line upon which the inauguration tickets will be good upon limited express trains. Don't you forget it.

THESTEADY speed and the long runs made by the "limited" trains on the B. & O. is the secret of the unparalleled time they accomplish. There is no terrific speed made or any reckless running whatever attempted. To the contrary, the average rate per hour is not so remarkably fast, but the trains don't stop for fifty or more miles at a clip, and this is the way they make time.

Salt Lake City Brewing Company. M. CULLEN, H. W. MOSE, President. Vice-President. We are now prepared to receive orders for our CELEBRATED BECK'S BEER. Special inducements given to purchasers of car-load lots. Having given our careful attention to the selection of the finest material for the manufacture of beer after the European process, we are in a situation to deliver to the public an article superior to any hitherto offered in this market. Orders by telephone promptly attended to. JACOB MONTE, Sec. & Treas.

FEARFUL FATALITIES.

A Terrific Explosion of Natural Gas.

LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

News From the Battlefields—Rumors that Wolsley has Succeeded.

Natural Gas.

PITTSBURGH, February 21.—A terrific explosion of natural gas occurred in a two story brick dwelling occupied by Helsey Bros., cigar makers, Wellsburg, W. Va., at 1:30 this morning. The building, together with adjoining property, was entirely demolished and six persons are reported killed.

SEVENSVILLE, Ohio, February 21.—A terrific natural gas explosion occurred at Wellsburg, West Virginia, seven miles down the river, this morning, by gas leaking in the cellar of a two-story brick, occupied by R. Helsey & Brothers, cigar makers. This building and the adjoining one, occupied by Luke Weller, saloon, also a substantial brick, were blown to atoms. The debris took fire, and the intense cold gave the fire away, and it spread rapidly to adjoining buildings. The shock of the explosion was so terrible that glass was shattered and the plaster shaken from ceilings in nearly every residence in town. The inhabitants ran in all directions terror stricken. A great many buildings were found badly damaged quite a distance from the explosion. As far as learned, four were killed and two injured. The fire is under control. Loss, \$20,000.

By great effort the fire was confined to the building blown up and two frame dwelling houses adjoining. The whole family of Mr. Helsey, consisting of himself, wife, mother and two children were instantly killed. Several others are reported fatally injured. Later reports from the scene of the gas explosion at Wellsburg increase the horrors of the singular disaster. Six lives are known to be lost, viz. Mr. Helsey, his wife, mother, Mrs. Helsey, two children of Mr. Helsey, one aged 6 years, the other 18 months. The oldest of the two children was taken from the ruins alive, but so seriously injured that it died at 4 p. m. The youngest child has not yet been found. Mr. Lucas Walters, wife and two children, were saved, but the oldest son, aged about 14 years, is missing. The missing named are undoubtedly in the ruins. Mrs. Walters sustained injuries, but they are not considered dangerous. Leonard Esterday, a shoemaker doing business in a small frame shop adjoining Walters' house, who boarded with Mr. Walters, and was asleep in the room at Mr. Walters', received injuries not considered serious. Miss Lucy Letzku, residing with Mr. Walters, asleep on the second floor, was carried with her bed by the explosion into an adjoining lot and miraculously escaped injury. The firemen are busily throwing water on the ruins, endeavoring to cool off the debris so that search can be made for the remains of the two missing children.

As to the cause of the explosion, it is reported by reliable persons that Mr. Helsey stated, during the day and evening, that gas was leaking in his cellar, and that he had opened up some of the approaches thereto to allow the gas to escape, and retired for the night. The supposition is that the escaping gas found its way from the cellar to the upper rooms of the house and, coming in contact with the fire in the grates or gas jets, the explosion took place. Helsey and Walters' houses joined and were two-story brick and recently built. Both buildings were entirely demolished and portions thereof were scattered from 100 to 150 feet in every direction. The house occupied by Martin Brownlee on the south east corner from Helsey, an old structure, was almost shaken to pieces. The blacksmith shop of George Davidson, opposite the Helsey house, was entirely demolished. His residence adjoining the shop is almost a total wreck. Two dwellings of Mr. John Fore, the shop and dwelling of Andrew Barth, north of Davidson's, were badly damaged. The occupants of these houses were thrown out of their beds and those who were up were staggered by the shock, but none of them were injured. Windows were broken and doors blown open. Two blocks and more, north, south and west of the explosion. On the east, the house on Commerce street, up on the hill, in the vicinity of the Catholic church, suffered by having much of the glass broken. The "old brewery" of Leonard Hebranke had nearly every light of glass in it broken. In fact, every house, as before stated, within two and a half squares, is more or less damaged. The explosion was terrific. It was heard for miles in the surrounding country, and many farmers made haste to town to ascertain the cause. The concussion was felt in every house in town. Windows, furniture and crockery were rattled in a way to terrify and bewilder the inhabitants. At Lasarville, one and one-quarter miles north, the concussion was felt.

THE MAJORITY of those who intend attending the inauguration will count the cost, and to them the matter of through cars other than sleepers—wherein in preference expense must be incurred to the extent of the accommodations secured—becomes an item not to be dismissed without thought. The course of the B. & O. management, always progressive and liberal, puts the fastest time and the finest accommodations upon the basis so eagerly sought, to wit: not one cent extra, and no rule made, as upon other lines, that passengers shall not go upon certain trains without paying big money additional. On the B. & O., inauguration tickets will be good upon all trains, and no rule made, as upon other lines, to confine reduced rates to slow trains and inferior accommodations.

Bank Statement.

New York, February 21.—The weekly bank statement shows reserve decrease, \$1,898,000. Banks now hold \$49,712,000 in excess of the legal requirements.

Horrible Fatality.

NEW YORK, February 21.—At a fire early this morning, on Beaver and Williams streets, six lives were lost, as follows: Mrs. Annie Murray, aged 30; James Murray, Jr., aged 7; David Murray, aged 5; Maggie Murray, aged 2. Mrs. Murray's wife's mother, who was 53 years old, is also dead. James Murray, father of the family, was a policeman, attached to the first precinct. His wife attended to janitor's duties at Litchie's building. He was doing patrol work near the fire, and he rushed to the burning structure, his first thought being to save his wife and children. He was seen to enter the house, but has not been seen since, and it is thought he was suffocated by the smoke, and subsequently burned to a cinder. Three generations, in the persons of Mrs. Murray, her children and her mother, lay dead on the station house floor at the same time. To render the disaster still more deplorable, Mrs. Murray was shortly to become a mother. Several persons in the building were rescued by means of ladders.

In the Soudan.

LONDON, February 21.—The enthusiasm of the London populace for the vigorous prosecution of the war in the Soudan reached its culmination today on the occasion of the departure of the Scots' guards from the capital. At Westminster bridge the Prince of Wales, accompanied by his daughters, was waiting to bid the guards God speed. The Prince signalled the event by appearing in the uniform of the guards. He addressed them briefly, encouraging them to high endeavor, and expressing the hope that the necessity for their absence from England might be of brief duration. The royal party remained while the guards embarked upon the steamer to take them to Gravesend.

Rumors are current here to-day of a serious disaster to the force of General Buller, entrenched at Abu Klea, but neither the war office nor any of the several news agencies have anything to confirm the reports.

British Bits.

LONDON, February 21.—General Buller's relief transports from Gakdal were expected to reach Abu Klea to-day. It is feared the retreat upon Gakdal will be attended with heavy losses. Water is scarce, camels dying from exhaustion, and the ammunition limited. If the Mahdi's advance should be accelerated, General Buller's entire force will be imperiled.

General Sir Thomas Steele, commander of the forces in Ireland, reports to the government against any reduction of the numbers of troops in that country and protests that it will be necessary to increase rather than diminish them.

Shrewder Than the Law.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 21.—Port Collector Sears states that the latest method of the Chinese to evade the restriction act is by taking advantage of the ruling of Secretary McCulloch, that Chinese in transit to Victoria, B. C., may be landed at this port by foreign general for their subsequent departure. It has been discovered that after being allowed to land by this means the Chinese apply to the authorities for certificates themselves to be residents of this city.

Murderous Mexican Mastac.

DENVER, Colorado, February 21.—Tribune-Republican Las Vegas: A later report of the murder of Don Miguel Montano and wife, last Friday, at their ranch, at Las Narris, is to the effect, that Jose Gallejos, a ranchero and dangerous character, killed Montano in a fit of insanity. After assuring himself that his victim was dead, he went to his own home, cut the throats of his entire family, wife, two daughters and young son. A posse of citizens have organized to surround the house and capture the maniac.

Sharon-Hill.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 21.—A new phase of the Sharon divorce case developed to-day. Sharon's counsel notified Miss Hill's attorneys that the Court would be requested on February 27th to annul the award of alimony and the counsel fees granted plaintiff on the ground that the Court signed the findings which inadvertently decided that no marriage valid under the laws of California ever existed between the plaintiff and defendant.

Killed by Mail Robbers.

NEW BRAUNFELS, Texas, February 21.—Hal Gashling, United States marshal for the western district of Texas, and his deputy, Manning, were killed here this evening by mail robbers, whom the two officers were attempting to arrest. The authorities have telegraphed to Huntsville for blood-hounds to track the robbers.

A Savage Darkey.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. February 21.—Sam Richardson, a colored fireman, ran against Isalah Brown, also colored, and broke two eggs in the latter's pocket. Brown thereupon cut Richardson's throat. Richardson walked across the street to a drug store and fell dead. Brown was arrested.

Short's Case.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Richard Short appeared in the Yorkville police court to-day to answer the charge of stabbing Phelan. Judge Patterson denied the motion to discharge Short and refused to reduce the bail.

THE NATION'S PRIDE.

Tribute to the Name and Memory of Washington.

GOVERNMENT'S ACCEPTATION.

The Ceremonies and Speeches in Connection With the Monument—Other News Notes.

Government Accepts the Shaft.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—About 800 people gathered in the temporary seats at the base of the Washington monument to-day, to listen to the formal ceremonies attending its dedication, and its delivery to the nation by the Monument Association. The day was very cold and raw, the spectators sat with their hats on and coat collars turned up. The proceedings were opened with music by the Marine Band, the military standing at rest, the audience taking such opportunities to stamp in order to restore the circulation of their feet. The Masonic ceremonies by the Masonic Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia were conducted under the direction of the Grand Master, Myran W. Porter, in which certain historic relics with which General Washington was intimately connected, were brought into use. The gavel used was one prepared and used by General Washington as Grand Master pro tem in laying the corner stone of the national capitol, on the 18th of September, 1793. A sacred volume belonging to Frederickburg Lodge No. 8, Virginia, upon which Washington took the first vows of Masonry, that belonging to St. John's lodge number one, city of New York, upon which on the 30th of April, 1793, he took the oath of office as first President of the United States, the "great light" belonging to Alexandria lodge number twenty-two, Alexandria, Virginia, upon which he, as worshiping master, received the vows of initiation. The apron worn by him which was worked by Madame Lafayette, a golden urn containing a lock of his hair, belonging to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, the "lesser light," one of three sperm candles borne in Washington's funeral procession were exhibited.

Senator Sherman and W. W. Corcoran delivered suitable addresses. Then Col. Thomas L. Casey, of the engineers, in appropriate words, delivered the monument to the President of the United States. President Arthur, in accepting the monument said: "Before the dawn of the century whose eventful years will soon have faded into the past, when death had but lately robbed this Republic of its most beloved and illustrious citizen, the Congress of the United States pledged the faith of the nation that in this city, bearing his honored name, and then as now, the seat of the general government, a monument should be erected, to commemorate the great events of his military and political life. The stately column that stretches heavenward from the plain whereon we stand bears witness to all who behold it, that the covenant which our fathers made their children have fulfilled. In the completion of this great work of patriotic endeavor there is abundant cause for national rejoicing, for while this structure shall endure it shall be to all mankind a steadfast token of the affectionate and reverent regard in which this people continue to hold to the memory of Washington. Well may he ever keep the foremost place in the hearts of his countrymen, the faith that never faltered, the wisdom broader and deeper than any learning taught in schools, the courage that shrunk from no peril and was dismayed by no defeat, the loyalty that kept all selfish purpose subordinate to the demands of patriotism and honor, the sagacity that displayed itself in calm and cabinet alike, and above all that harmonious union of moral and intellectual qualities which has never found its parallel among men. These are the attributes of the character which the intelligent thought of this century ascribes to the grandest figure of the last. But other and more eloquent lips than mine will to-day rehearse to you the story of his noble life and its glorious achievements. To myself has been assigned the simple and more formal duty in the fulfillment of which I do now, as President of the United States, and in behalf of the people, receive this monument from the hands of its builder, and declare it dedicated from this time forth to the immortal name and memory of George Washington."

The President read his address in a firm and clear tone, and at its conclusion cheers broke forth and were hearty and prolonged.

Upon a signal from the chairman, Senator Sherman, the assemblage broke into cheers. The military wheeled into line, civic bodies and distinguished participants of the proceedings of the day sought their carriages, and the procession under the marshaling of General Philip Sheridan took up the line of march to the capitol.

Pennsylvania Avenue presented a brilliant scene during the progress of the pageant. Thousands of people thronged the sidewalks, and occupied grand stands erected on all reservations along the line of march. Many buildings were handsomely decorated with flags and bunting. About half-past 12 o'clock, when the heat of the procession turned the corner of Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, and entered on the magnificent broad and straight course of a mile to the western boundary of the capitol ground. First in order came Lieutenant-General Philip Sheridan, by his chief of staff, Brigadier-General Albert Ordway, United States volunteers, and twenty-four aides-de-camp in showy army uniforms were also an honorary staff representing States and Territories. Among them the following: From

California, Thomas C. Quantrell; Nevada, Hon. John H. Kinkaid; Oregon, E. D. Appleton; Arizona, Hon. J. W. Eddy; Idaho, Major Wm. Hyndman; Montana, Hon. Martin Maginnis; New Mexico, Hon. F. A. Manzanas; Utah, Humphrey McMaster; Washington Territory, Hon. C. S. Vorhees; Wyoming, Hon. M. E. Post. Next in order came the first troop of Philadelphia City cavalry (organized in 1774), Captain E. Burd Grubb commanding, which was assigned to duty as an escort to the marshal of the day; United States marine corps, and the ancient and honorary artillery company of Massachusetts (organized in 1638). Thus attracted marked attention. Connecticut fusiliers, organized in 1771; German volunteers, of Charleston, S. C., organized in 1883; Richmond Light infantry blues, organized in 1798. Then came various other military organizations, Masonic bodies, the President, Cabinet, diplomatic corps, members of the judiciary, visiting governors and their staffs, members of Congress, officers of the army and navy, Grand Army of the Republic posts, civic organizations, participants in laying the corner stone of the monument, etc.

The President was frequently cheered along the route. He rode in an open carriage with Secretary Frelinghuysen. The procession was reviewed by the President from the east front of the capitol. The review continued until 2 o'clock, when the President and Cabinet repaired to the President's room in the capitol, where they took lunch before proceeding to the hall of the House of Representatives. At 2:10 the National Washington Monument Association entered the hall of the House of Representatives which had been closely seated with chairs by the removal of members' desks and appropriately decorated. The Association marched in and took the seats as signed it in front and a little to the left of the Speaker's desk. Shortly afterwards General Sherman and staff entered amid loud clapping of hands. The President and cabinet next appeared, and the large assemblage rose and heartily applauded as the chief executive and his advisers passed down the main aisle and were assigned seats in the space directly in front of the Speaker's desk. The Supreme Court, the judiciary of the district and the diplomatic corps, followed and flanked the Presidential party, and at 2:30 the Senate preceded by its officers, was escorted to the space reserved for it. Its presiding officer, Mr. Edmunds, proceeded to the speaker's desk, where the graveled was courteously handed him by Speaker Carlisle. In calling the assemblage to order Edmunds made a few appropriate remarks. Prayer was then offered by Rev. S. A. Wallis, of Potomac church, near Mt. Vernon, Va. The marine band played "Hail Columbia," and then Edmunds, accompanied by Governor Russell, introduced Representative John D. Long, of Massachusetts, who proceeded to read Winthrop's oration.

Somewhat Startling.

LONDON, February 21.—Russia and France are backing the Sultan of Turkey against Italy. The Porte's preparations to mobilize a fleet for the purpose of sending an expedition to Massowah is checked. This is reported to be due to the warning from England that the Turkish fleet would not be permitted to enter the Suez Canal, owing to the attack on the Turkey. The Italian government holds in readiness for embarkation the full corps d'armee.

Serious Practical Joke.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., February 21.—The wild specials that were sent out from this city and St. Paul about a threat to blow up the Pillsbury Mills with dynamite, precipitated a flood of correspondence on the firm from the east, and elicits the statement from Pillsbury & Co., that the whole story was a fabrication, the British Consul at St. Paul being made a party to the practical joke.

Burned While Drunk.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 21.—The Schiff block was burned this morning. Loss, \$45,000; insurance \$47,000. In the room where the fire originated, Grace Howard, a disreputable woman, was lying helplessly drunk in bed, which was on fire. She was burned from her hips to her feet, and cannot recover.

Business Failures.

NEW YORK, February 21.—William E. Barnes, ship broker, assigned, preferences \$24,000.

BALTIMORE, February 21.—F. L. Clayton & Co., ship brokers, made an assignment to Robert H. Smith for the benefit of their creditors. Assets estimated at \$5,000; liabilities, \$15,000.

Not for the Soudan.

LONDON, February 21.—The Evening News says: "It is asserted that the Guards, ostensibly dispatched to the Soudan, are destined to land at Kuvlach and thence proceed to Afghanistan. It says this report, if true, forms England's reply to Russia's advance to Herat."

Sage in the Police Court.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Russell Sage was in the Tombs police court today, charged by J. S. Burly with larceny of certain bonds. The justice discharged the prisoner as not guilty.

Foundered.

LONDON, February 21.—There is an opinion in insurance circles that the British steamer *Fernando*, Captain Roberts, which left New York January 30, for Avonmouth, has foundered.

Penitentiary.

NEW ORLEANS, February 21.—Baton Rouge dispatch says: The State penitentiary is on fire and from appearances the whole building will burn.